

LABOR CLAYTON

The Official Journal of the San Francisco

Vol. XXXIV

San Francisco, November 29, 1933

No. 44

John L. Lewis Resigns As Vice-President of American Federation

The resignation of John L. Lewis as vice-president of the American Federation of Labor on Saturday last has been the sensation of the week in labor and political circles the country over. It came as a sequel to the controversy which has convulsed the Federation during the last few years on the question of craft versus industrial unionism.

In a tersely worded letter to William Green, president of the A. F. of L., the head of the numerically strong United Mine Workers said:

"Effective this date, I resign as a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor."

Although he gave no reason, Lewis has been at odds with most members of the Federation executive council on whether mass production workers should be organized by industry or by craft.

The head of a large industrial union, Lewis has contended the only hope for labor in mass production industries such as steel and automobiles lay in organization into unions built along the lines of the industries themselves.

Lewis and Followers Organize

Recently Lewis and seven other presidents of national and international unions included in the A. F. of L. met and formed a "Committee for Industrial Organization," of which Lewis was made chairman and Charles P. Howard of the International Typographical Union was selected as secretary. A statement by this committee issued on November 10 said:

"This committee will work in accordance with the principles and policies enunciated by these organizations at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor. It is the purpose of the committee to encourage and promote organization of the workers in the mass production industries of the nation and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Its functions will be educational and advisory and the committee and its representatives will co-operate for the recognition and acceptance of modern collective bargaining in such industries. Other organizations interested in advancing organization work along the lines of industrial unionism will be invited to participate in the activities of the committee and name representatives to join in its work."

On Monday last President William Green made public a letter to Lewis and the six other presidents associated with him on the committee to work for unionization of mass production workers by industries rather than by crafts—that is, they would have a single union for workers in the steel industry rather than several unions of different steel crafts—in which he said:

"Organization Within Organization"

"When organizations within organizations are formed for the achievement and realization of some declared purpose, no one can accurately predict where such a movement will lead.

"It could and may be diverted from its original

purpose. Experience has shown that organizations thus formed are productive of confusion and are fraught with serious consequences.

"My experience and my judgment lead me most vigorously against the danger of division and of discord which may follow.

Federation "Will Live On"

"I have always been for industrial unions, but understand now the rights of the 105 unions in the Federation must be respected. We can't force craft unions to accept something they don't want. That has been demonstrated."

Green said he favored a policy of education and persuasion to win the craft unionists over to the viewpoint of the industrialists.

Both Green and Lewis have declared the recent developments in the fight would not mean a split in the Federation, although Lewis qualified his statement by saying time might change his attitude.

"There's no danger of the Federation being smashed," Green said. "I want you to get this. The Federation has lived for more than half a century and it will live on."

"It won't change our plans at all," said Lewis after having read the letter of President Green.

United States to Use Only Coal Mined Under Code Regulations

The National Bituminous Coal Commission, charged with enforcing the Guffey coal act, has ruled that all coal used in federal contracts must be produced in mines complying with codes established for the bituminous industry.

The ruling was made in a letter to the procurement division of the Treasury. The commission said that it applied to contractors and sub-contractors.

All federal government services, the commission said, must observe it, including railroads, because they carry mail.

Sworn affidavits by dealers supplying coal that it comes from complying mines named in the latest list of code members issued by the commission will be required.

A Story of Peonage

The story of a system of peonage under which one Chinese laborer worked fifteen years on the shrimp platform at Bayou Grand Callou, near Houma, La., without receiving one cent for his labors during that time, was told in the Federal Court at New Orleans when Tang Sang, 45 years old, who came from Canton, was arraigned for a hearing on a charge of illegal entry into the United States.

Sang admitted he had been a seaman on the steamship Elmleaf, from which immigration officials charged he deserted in 1920 at the mouth of the river. Sang went direct to the Bayou Grand Callou and set to work on the shrimp platforms.

To the immigration commissioners he said that in the fifteen years he had worked on the shrimp platforms he had not been paid one cent in cash.

He said his employers had furnished him with food and clothing but no money because they knew he was illegally in the country and could not protest.

Rebuke Administered To Lewis in Answer To "Survey Summary"

The resignation of John L. Lewis as vice-president of the American Federation of Labor followed publication last week of the proceedings of the recent convention of the organization. The bound volume contains an appendix in the form of a detailed answer by the executive council to charges made by Lewis in the convention that Federation officials had not obeyed the great majority of the mandates laid down by the San Francisco convention in 1934 and, where they had attempted to carry them out, had failed in all but two of the propositions.

In its answer the council uses official records, extracts from statements by members of Congress, letters from the heads of international unions, and other data to refute the mine union chief's accusations.

The circumstances under which Lewis made the charges was almost as unusual as was the rebuke he received, according to "Labor."

During the debate at Atlantic City on the question of industrial unionism Lewis submitted, for the daily record of the convention, a "survey summary" he claimed to have prepared to show what the Federation had done or failed to do on matters ordered by the San Francisco meeting.

Charges Not Read to Convention

"I will not read it, but merely submit it for the record for such advantage as it may be to you," Lewis told the delegates as he tossed the type-written sheets to the convention's official stenographer. That was on Wednesday afternoon.

None of the delegates knew what the "summary" contained until Friday—the day before the convention adjourned. Then, when copies of Wednesday's proceedings were available, it was learned that the "survey summary" listed 102 propositions on which the San Francisco convention had acted and in a parallel column set forth what purported to be "the fate" of these propositions at the hands of the A. F. of L. executive council.

According to Lewis' "survey summary," only two of the legislative propositions had been "enacted, largely through A. F. of L. action."

Twelve labor laws which had been passed by Congress were not to be credited to A. F. of L. efforts, but the enactment was "due to the work" of international unions particularly interested, the "summary" alleged.

"Atrocious Collection of Inaccuracies"

On six other labor or social laws, "governmental aid in getting the legislation" was held responsible for their enactment.

No action was taken by A. F. of L. officials on forty-six legislative questions to which the San Francisco convention committed them, the Federation was defeated on four where it did act, there were twenty-four "studies ordered but not made," and eight "miscellaneous convention man-

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Rebuke Administered To Lewis in Answer To "Survey Summary"

(Continued from Page One)

dates not carried through," the "summary" charged.

A number of prominent delegates branded the "summary" as "an atrocious collection of inaccuracies, misstatements, half-truths and untruths that would be very pleasing to the National Association of Manufacturers and other organizations of anti-union employers."

No Time for Answer

There was some talk of making an immediate answer. It was finally decided, however, that the time for adjournment was too close and that a detailed reply should be printed in the bound convention proceedings.

The reply takes up Lewis' allegations, one by one. Glaring inaccuracies are pointed out and misstatements are refuted in detail and, in most instances, by documentary evidence.

For instance, one of Lewis' charges was that the six-hour day law for railroad workers was enacted by Congress without any support from the A. F. of L.

Lewis Fumbles Facts

The council's reply points out that "everybody knows or ought to know that the six-hour day bill for railroad men did not become a law," and then quotes a statement from legislative representatives of the standard railroad labor organizations expressing appreciation for "the invaluable assistance given by the American Federation of Labor legislative representatives when the six-hour day bill and retirement bills were before Congress."

Inferences that the A. F. of L. had little to do

with securing the passage of the Wagner-Connelly labor relations act were answered by the council quoting a statement from Senator Wagner (issued before Lewis submitted his summary) that this law would "not have been even thinkable without the initiative and co-operation of the A. F. of L., including its wise leaders and millions of enlightened members."

Helped Draft Law

Furthermore, the council points out, "representatives of the A. F. of L. participated in the drafting" of the law, "urged its adoption before committees, appealed personally to members of Congress and called upon the millions of members affiliated with the A. F. of L. to wire and write their representatives in Congress to vote for the adoption of this measure."

Taking up the question of "studies ordered but not made," the executive council cites facts to show that several of the "studies" mentioned by Lewis were never ordered by the San Francisco convention, and that others which were ordered have either been made or are in the course of preparation.

Substantially the same reply is made to Lewis' charge that forty-six legislative matters were "ignored" by the Federation.

N.L.R.B. Takes Jurisdiction In Case Against Steel Company

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that it has jurisdiction in a case involving the Wheeling Steel Corporation, Portsmouth, Ohio, thus completing the first stage of a hearing that is expected eventually to test the constitutionality of the Wagner-Connelly Labor Relations Act.

The board's decision came when it refused to grant a motion by the company which would have dismissed a petition of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America. The petition asked that a plant election be held to determine whether the Amalgamated or a company union should represent employees in dealing with the steel corporation.

The ruling followed two days of testimony designed to show that the Wheeling Steel Corporation is engaged in interstate commerce, which would place it under the board's jurisdiction.

The Wheeling Steel Corporation contributed \$2500 to its "company union," or workers' council, a witness testified. Members of its general council are paid \$10 every month, the witness said.

The witness was James Linn, one of the twenty-one members of the general council. His testimony was given under cross-examination by Charlton Ogburn, representing the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

No matter how small the article; look for the union label. Every little bit helps!

Labor Will Join in Honoring Roosevelt With Birthday Ball

Organized labor again is solidly back of the birthday ball for the President, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

The ball, a national event, will be held on the night of the President's birthday, January 30.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has telegraphed his acceptance of membership on the national committee.

Colonel Henry L. Doherty, chairman of the national committee, wired invitations to membership to President Green and a group of others representative of organized labor.

President Green's wire of acceptance said:

"I most cheerfully respond to your request to serve on the national committee for the birthday ball for the President. Because of my sympathy with the noble purpose for which this national committee is formed I esteem it a privilege and pleasure to serve."

Fremming Is Member of Committee

Harvey C. Fremming, president of the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, and John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, also have accepted membership. Others are expected to reply shortly.

President Fremming said in wiring his acceptance:

"I shall be happy to associate myself in any way which may be considered helpful in connection with raising of funds in the drive to reduce the scourges of infantile paralysis to a minimum. The high purposes for which this committee is organized should command the active and financial support of the people of this country. You are entitled to the highest commendation for your unselfish work on behalf of those less fortunate ones."

Proceeds of the ball this year will be divided as follows:

Thirty per cent to the Warm Springs Foundation for the treatment of infantile paralysis victims.

Seventy per cent to the communities in which the money is raised, for after-care and treatment.

Funds Go for Worthy Cause

The birthday ball for the President originated two years ago, with labor playing a leading role in its success. More than a million dollars went to the Warm Springs Foundation as a result. The fund was presented to the President at the White House.

Last year 30 per cent of the proceeds went to finance a national commission for research into the causes of infantile paralysis, in a great effort to find and develop a cure. The remainder of the money was spent in the various communities, where it has accomplished tremendously helpful results in the war against infantile paralysis.

Both years brought labor participation into action on a national basis. Similarly enthusiastic participation is expected this year.

WANT TWO MEN ON FAST TRAINS

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen voted November 19 on a proposed strike against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The union is fighting the operation of the high-speed Burlington train "Zephyr" with only one man in the cab. The railroad, the union charged, refused efforts of the National Mediation Board to settle the controversy. The union seeks two men in the "Zephyr" cabs, similar to the rule on steam trains.



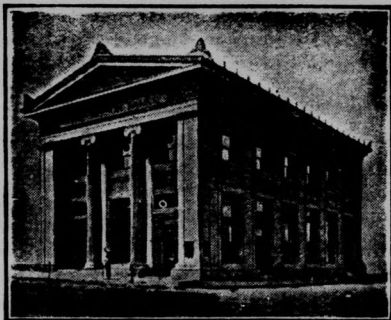
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Utility Men Insist They Bought Bonfils

On Wednesday of last week two distinguished corporation officials calmly assured members of the Federal Trade Commission that they had paid a multi-millionaire Denver newspaper publisher \$350,000, and that in return the newspaper had ceased its opposition to a natural gas franchise from which the corporations represented by the two corruptionists hoped to gather rich profits.

The commission had heard the charges before, but Wednesday's testimony was by way of confirmation.

In 1927 the Colorado Interstate Gas Company undertook to pipe natural gas from the Texas fields to Cheyenne, Wyo. Incidentally it sought franchises from cities along the line, including Denver. There stubborn opposition developed, led by the Denver "Post," then owned and edited by the late Frederick G. Bonfils.

"Post" Executes Rightabout

On October 27, 1927, the "Post" suddenly changed front. It editorially demanded the adoption of the franchise, giving as an excuse that a coal strike then in progress in northern Colorado might cut off Denver's coal supply.

Some months ago, while examiners for the Federal Trade Commission were going over the records of various oil and utility concerns, they came across evidence which they believed gave a more sordid reason for the "Post's" extraordinary flop.

They found documents indicating that Bonfils had been paid \$350,000 by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, part owner of the Colorado Interstate Gas Company.

Daughter Defends Father's Name

Helen Bonfils, daughter of the dead publisher, came to the defense of her father, alleging that the charges of corruption were without foundation. This forced the Federal Trade Commission to seek further light.

So it came about that on Wednesday, Christy Payne, who was president of the Colorado Interstate Gas Company in 1927, and George H. Shaw, Denver politician and attorney for the Doherty Cities Service Company, took the stand.

Payne swore that he authorized the \$350,000 check, got it cashed, and placed the money in an envelope which he turned over to Shaw.

Shaw swore that he delivered the envelope to Bonfils. He said he had not examined the contents, "because it might have proven too much of a temptation."

Miss Bonfils, through her attorney, promptly branded the Payne-Shaw testimony as an attempt to besmirch a dead man.

Important Point Overlooked

She said the corruptionists were after a franchise which only the mayor and city council of Denver could grant. As her father was known to be hostile to the city officials, she argued it was absurd to claim that he was bribed to influence them.

Officials of the Federal Trade Commission point out, however, that the defenders of Bonfils overlook one important point.

It is true that the mayor and city council of Denver granted the franchise, but a movement was on foot to have the entire matter referred to a vote of the people under the referendum provisions of the city charter.

Agent Was Rewarded Also

The "Post" had encouraged this move, and correspondence placed in the commission's records shows that the gas company feared it might be

successful. When the "Post" swung to the support of the franchise the referendum plan was called off.

Another interesting development is that in 1930 the "Post" supported George H. Shaw for senator on the Republican ticket against Senator Edward P. Costigan, Progressive Democrat. One of the arguments used against Shaw at that time was that he helped "put over" the gas franchise and had been rewarded by being made counsel for the Doherty interests.

Labor Board Wins First Victory; United Fruit Company Settles

The first case brought by the National Labor Relations Board against an employer in the New York district was settled last week when the United Fruit Company signed an agreement to comply with the Wagner-Connery act in all respects.

The firm, a large steamship company operating between United States ports and South and Central America, had been charged with maintaining a "company union" and coercing members of the International Longshoremen's Association.

According to the pact signed by Vice-President J. J. Kelleher of the company and Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the N.L.R.B., the firm agrees that it will not, "either directly or through its agents," give financial or other support to any "company union" or "restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of their right of self-organization, or their right to form, join, or assist labor organizations or their right of collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing."

The company, the agreement declares, "leaves to its employees the question of the manner in which they may take advantage of the rights granted them by the Wagner act, and will respect their freely expressed opinion."

GET TRANSPORTATION HOME

Word from New Orleans, where a strike of longshoremen is in progress, is to the effect that twenty-one of the engine room force and seamen of the steamship Suweid abandoned ship there and were paid off, with transportation to their homes in San Francisco. The officers and radio operator remained aboard. The vessel had been idle a week.

WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT GAIN

The number of wage earners in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries gained nearly 2 per cent and the amount of wage disbursements increased 7 per cent from the middle of September to the middle of October, according to indexes prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. The total number of employee-hours actually worked in about 90 per cent of the reporting factories also increased 8 per cent.

Complaints Against Fisher Flour Mills

Two complaints against the Fisher Flouring Mills of Seattle, Wash., for alleged interference with the rights of collective bargaining, for discriminating against its workers, for refusal to bargain with them collectively and for promotion of a company union, in violation of the Wagner-Connery labor disputes act, were served in Seattle by Charles W. Hope, regional director for the National Labor Relations Board.

In one complaint charges of unfair labor practices were filed against the mills by Federal Labor Union No. 19169, representing production workers in the mills, and in the other complaint the Weighers, Warehousemen and Cereal Workers' Local No. 38117, an affiliate of the International Longshoremen's Association, entered charges.

Both charges are similar in their allegations against the mills. Threats, letters and acts of violence are ascribed to the company in attempts to restrain the workers from joining outside labor unions and to coerce them into joining an organization called the Plant Employees' Association.

Workers have been on strike in the mills since early October, and it is reported that the mills' products have been moved under armed guards. The company is a large exporter of flour to other states and to foreign countries.

It was announced that a hearing on the two complaints would be held before Examiner Harry Hazel in the federal office building in Seattle.

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1935

Craft and Industrial Unions

The controversy which has raged for some years in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor on the subject of industrial and craft unions has been brought forcibly to the attention of the workers of the country during the last few days by the resignation of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, as vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

This action on the part of the head of probably the largest single unit of the Federation will bring the question at issue squarely before the unions comprising that body, and it is well that union members should be made aware of the facts and conditions surrounding the problem.

Briefly stated, the claims of Lewis and his supporters are that the present method of organizing into craft unions all workers of a given industry prevents the many thousands of workers in the great industries of the country from exercising that solidarity which is so essential to the achievement of labor's objectives. Were they organized into industrial unions, it is claimed, they would present a solid front in collective bargaining with employers and, furthermore, would induce millions of workers to come under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. The validity of these claims should not be underestimated. In the rubber, steel and automobile industries craft organization has not made much progress, although the desire for organization has been greatly increased in recent years.

"The enemies of labor in this country will be encouraged and high wassail will prevail at the banquet tables of the mighty throughout the country if the A. F. of L. refuses to grant the petitions of these industries that are fighting for the objectives of labor and to defend the rights of mankind," is the way Lewis put the situation before the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor. Claiming that "the future of the United Mine Workers depends on the organization of the steel workers, Lewis continued:

"The steel workers cannot be organized unless given unlimited jurisdiction. This would place the A. F. of L. on the path of its basic objective—the organization of the unorganized.

"Labor's voice will be ineffective as long as it will speak for three and one-half million instead of the twenty or thirty million it should speak for.

"Not one single craft union will be hurt by giving the workers in the mass-production industries the right to unlimited industrial unions. No international, no matter how mighty, is immune from attack as long as the rest of labor is indifferently organized or not organized at all."

Some solution of the problem should and will be

found by the American Federation of Labor. The modified acceptance of the principle of industrial unionism by the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor a year ago seems to be inadequate to meet the situation, and strong efforts will be made during the coming year to win adherents to Lewis' views. A committee has been formed of men prominent in the American labor movement to present a program along the lines of Lewis' contentions, and the personnel is such as to warrant the belief that they will be listened to. It is significant that the secretary of the committee is Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, which is organized upon strictly craft lines.

In the background are two elements of danger—the communists, ever ready to step in where possibility of discord in the ranks of organized labor is discerned; and the secessionists, who are freely predicting the formation of a second "American Federation of Labor," under another name.

However, there is no immediate cause for alarm. The American Federation of Labor has hitherto solved questions of equal moment to its membership, and with the exercise of the same good generalship as has heretofore prevailed this vexing problem will no doubt be solved for the general good.

Prison Goods Law Must Be Enforced

Industry and labor groups which have been fighting unfair competition of prison-made goods have protested the propriety of the attorney general's instructions to United States district attorneys that no further investigations of violations of the Sumner-Ashurst prison industries act be made until the constitutionality of the federal act is definitely determined. While it is since reported that the instructions have been withdrawn, the principle needs stressing that it is the business of the executive departments to enforce the laws made by Congress until they are held invalid. A sharp reprimand from Congress is entirely in order if the Department of Justice lies down on its job at the first signs of objection to a law, especially from prison contractors.

To balance the account it should be entered on the record that considerable credit for the success of United States Attorney Donnelly in obtaining an indictment against the Minerva Manufacturing Company of New York is due to the G-men of the Department of Justice. State prosecutions of prison industry law violation have produced indifferent results. Donnelly adopted a new procedure. Although operating from Grand Rapids, Mich., he called in the G-men to get facts; through them he got at the books of the concern in New York; state lines were eliminated; evasions, legal and otherwise, were stopped. But one such victory is not enough. After having once slowed down enforcement of the act, Attorney General Cummings needs to do more than adopt a do-nothing policy in order to show his good faith. Unless he does take a more aggressive position towards these law breakers, somebody may charge that his heart is not in the job of enforcing the act and that he may be sympathetic toward the system operating in his own state of Connecticut, which ships large quantities of prison-made goods into other states in ruinous competition with free industry and with disastrous effect upon labor standards.

State enforcement is not easy. Contracts for 25,000 wood tables from the Ionia and 10,000 metal bridge tables and 40,000 metal chairs from Jackson (Mich.) prisons were allegedly made after passage of the Michigan act prohibiting sale of prison-made goods in Michigan in competition with those manufactured by private enterprise.

Labor wants federal prosecution and G-men co-operation continued, as already stated. Labor is anxious to obtain enforcement of the Sumner-

Ashurst and Hawes-Cooper acts and does not want to have progress delayed by either "new deal" or regular government agencies, some of which seem to be working at cross purposes and playing into the hands of prison contractors. Industry, too, is watching closely the moves of the Prison Industries Reorganization Administration, which has funds for surveying the field. Is that to be just another boondoggle? Or is it to be suspected as another deal to delay enforcement of the laws for which labor, industry and the public fought for so many years?

Pioneer in Health Insurance

The distinction of establishing the first government health insurance plan in North America goes to the province of Alberta, Canada, which has set up a voluntary system of health services for all persons living within medical districts which have signified their desire to come under the program. Advocates of health insurance believe the Alberta health insurance act marks the beginning of a significant movement for meeting one of the most menacing hazards of modern life and that the Alberta plan will be closely watched in Canada as well as in the United States. Already plans for more sweeping systems are being discussed in some of the Canadian provinces, notably in British Columbia.

The Alberta plan will be maintained by contributions from employees, employers and the government. Benefits are not paid in cash but in medical care, including hospitalization, medical, surgical, nursing and dental services, drugs, medical supplies and appliances.

At a recent important meeting the general council of the Joint National Trade Union Center of Czechoslovakia dealt with a report on the action taken by the International Federation of Trade Unions in the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. The general council expressed the hope that the Czechoslovakian government would resolutely support the efforts made by the League to maintain peace, and emphasized that it is the "duty of all trade unions to support to the utmost the application of sanctions, to prevent the transport of material of war, and to refuse to buy goods from those countries which grossly infringe all the canons of civilization, violate the right of self-determination of the peoples and thus menace the peace of Europe."

Worthy of note as probably showing the trend of the times is the announcement of the pioneer hardware firm of Charles Brown & Sons of a 10 per cent salary increase to employees receiving less than \$100 a month, and that as business conditions improve they will continue to increase salaries.

"If I were a citizen of Nebraska regardless of what party, I would not allow George Norris to retire from the United States Senate whether he wanted to or not, for the very good reason that I feel he is necessary not only to Nebraska but to the United States for as long as he lives."—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The many friends of Congressman Welch and family in the ranks of organized labor will mourn with them the tragic death of Richard J. Welch, Jr., in a traffic accident last Saturday. Condolence is extended to the bereaved family.

RELIEF FOR NEEDY LAWYERS

That the depression is no respecter of persons was disclosed last week when Works Progress Administrator Victor F. Ridder launched efforts in New York to provide for about 6000 needy lawyers. This action was taken after a delegation of destitute barristers had made an appeal for help.

How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER

(A Bit about Interest)

Interest—Is it right or wrong? The question has been a burning one since the money changers were driven from the temple. It's strange, but have you ever heard any considerable talk of driving the collectors of land rent, the tribute paid to secure the right to let sweat run from one's face in production, and for the right to live on earth, God's temple, from that temple? But interest is always on the spot. Since it is our opinion that all pertaining to economics should be "in the spotlight," we think interest should be questioned. But it should not be questioned by hearsay, rumor, superstition, and cant. At least some thought should be given to what is actually interest and that which merely passes for interest.

Again we will string along with the economists. Professor Fay says: "Interest is the price paid for the use of other people's consumption or capital goods. In terms of produce it is the purchasing power in excess of the total purchasing power borrowed originally that is now given to the lender." Professor Thompson says: "Since most of us value present goods more highly than future goods, it follows that some inducement must be held out to us to cause us to postpone consumption—that is, to exchange present goods for future goods. This inducement we call interest. It is the price of waiting."

We notice that most people are willing to borrow as well as to lend capital goods—to pay as well as to receive interest. The facts of experience seem to indicate some advantage to both parties in such transactions. Interest is a very interesting study, but not nearly as important or as interesting as the study of "fake" interest.

Capital, as we have seen, is the product of saving. Those who spend and consume all they produce (and we are not saying they receive all they produce), do not create capital. Suppose a primitive man stores up his efforts in producing a bow and arrow which can kill deer at a distance of one hundred yards. More deer can be brought down with his bow and arrow than can be captured with rocks, traps, etc. Let it be noticed here that the bow and arrow, the product of labor, is detachable from the person who made it. It is loanable. It can be taken over into the next valley to hunt while the owner seeks berries on the mountain sides. If the bow and arrow is loaned under an agreement which will give to the owner a share of the produce gained by the use of the bow and arrow while the owner devotes his time that day to collecting berries and nuts, he will have his wages in berries and nuts, and his interest in the shares of deer meat he is to receive. So do savers increase their standard of living. The borrower of the bow and arrow would not give up shares of meat unless the bow and arrow helped him secure more meat in the same time than he could otherwise secure. So the extra production is due to the efforts of the maker of the bow and arrow and is in no way the sweat off the borrower's face.

There is nothing in nature or in economics which will prevent all men from having their own bows and arrows. But suppose the first bow and arrow maker is a tough bully, with an ingrown viewpoint. Suppose he wrote out a title deed to the land where the bow and arrow wood grew and to the hillside where the "kill 'em dead" flints were to be found? Suppose he prevented others from producing bows and arrows? Would the extra shares of deer meat he could now secure be only interest? Under such conditions must people beware! And such are the conditions in America today. Where men, and they are honorable men, talk of "equal rights" and of the blessings of competition, they too often seek special

privileges that remove them from the field of competition they praise so highly. "Do as we say and not as we do" is a fitting motto. But, let us remember, true capital produces its own interest, and is of no cost to the borrower.

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Next week: **Fake Interest: Land rent, God's Miracle**

Father F. J. Haas, Noted Economist, Transferred to Milwaukee School

The Rev. Francis J. Haas, one of America's foremost economists and a labor mediator whom the government has frequently "drafted" to settle highly-charged industrial controversies, has been transferred from his post at the National Catholic School of Social Service in Washington to the presidency of St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee.

Father Haas is widely known in labor circles. He served with the N.R.A. from its beginning as a labor adviser. The old National Labor Board frequently utilized his services as a mediator.

"I don't want my leaving Washington to be interpreted as a 'desertion' from the 'new deal' or from labor," Father Haas said. "I hope the time will never come when I will not be able to give my services to labor. And I am as anxious now to see the 'new deal' succeed as I was at its beginning."

HE'D "AMEND" SOME COURTS

Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, co-author of the Frazier-Lemke mortgage moratorium law, assailed judges who have held the act unconstitutional at Kankakee, Ill., recently. Speaking before the national convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, Lemke told the convention that "our Constitution needs no amending but some of the courts do."

California Gets a Break

"The Social Frontier"

On October 23 there appeared in the daily press an item which must have cheered the people of California, even as it dismayed the inhabitants of New York. The item was an open letter to the world, though addressed to the editor of "Daily Variety," Hollywood, Calif., from William Randolph Hearst. The communication served notice on the citizens of California and of the nation at large that the writer would have to leave his native state and "live almost entirely in New York." The reason given for this resolve of desperation was the high income taxes of California, which, when added to the federal taxes, made it utterly impossible for him "to occupy a place like San Simeon"—a vast estate combining the more nauseating features of medieval feudalism and industrial capitalism.

If Mr. Hearst really means it, the people of California are entitled to a state-wide barbecue and a general jollification. But there is one large black fly in the molasses. The autocrat of San Simeon says nothing in his letter about taking his newspapers with him when he pulls up stakes and sets out for New York. Presumably they are to be left behind to continue to confuse the public mind and corrupt the political life of the Golden State. Then for those of us who dwell on the Atlantic seaboard there is another fly of equally large proportions. California's gain is our loss. And since there are more of us, the total loss may outweigh the gain. Perhaps it might be best after all to "send him back to where he came from." Better yet, if taxes were only raised sufficiently all over the nation, Mr. Hearst might decide to leave the country altogether and spend his declining years under the mild and smiling skies of the Crimea, the Caucasus, or some other safe place. Here is an argument for high taxes in the upper brackets which ought to be explored more fully.

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

So many things go to the making up of this sad and merry world that a chronicle of a week's doings sounds like nothing so much as an exhibit of the contrariness of all things, including mankind. There are contradictions in nature and in most of the things we humans do.

Thus there are several things to discuss this week—things that bear no relation to each other whatever.

* * *

League of Nations members start their boycott of Italy. One press association says there are fifty-two nations in the boycott. Another says there are fifty-one. This column hasn't counted them.

Mr. Mussolini is being punished—plenty rightly—for defying all decency. But meanwhile Japan walks over into China and coolly detaches five provinces with a population of some fifty-five million people and there has been thus far no talk of a boycott for that gorgeous piece of downright aggression.

Sir Samuel Hoare, speaking for Britain, has said that those who suggest his country acted in the Italian case out of self-interest were all wet. He hasn't said much yet about Japan, which, having taken Manchuria to make a Japanese Manchukuo, takes another territorial gobble to serve the same purpose for which Mussolini says he must have Ethiopia.

Anyone can take a look at that set of circumstances and see what it resembles.

Incidentally, the device called sanctions is the newest and probably the most potent thing in the world today—unless some nation takes a run-out. It's a trick learned from labor—strike and boycott.

* * *

Again comes the President's birthday ball. It is a great joining of effort to beat infantile paralysis. This is the third, piling up the sinews of war against one of humanity's worst enemies. As a result America probably will be the first nation to find the answer to the challenge of infantile paralysis.

Labor has played and will again play a proud part in this great humanitarian effort. It is one thing in which men of all creeds, faiths, races, political parties and occupations can join.

* * *

Death has just struck where it was least expected and men and women throughout organized labor are saddened.

The wife of Dr. Isador Lubin, chief of the United States bureau of labor statistics, is no longer at the side of the man whom labor men have learned to admire and respect to an unusual degree.

Between these two there was, after many years, a continuing devotion, an unflagging romance, a tenderness of affection that was evident when either spoke of the other.

Inexpressible sympathy goes to Isador Lubin, man of courage and of deep understanding.

* * *

Man of vision is E. V. Sewell of Miami, member of the city commission. He proposes a permanent Pan-American exposition in Miami, where South American will meet North American and exchange goods and ideas. He is trying to interest Washington. Maybe he will win, maybe not. But anyway he has his vision and it finds friendship among labor men, who often know more about commerce and about international friendship than the politicians dream of.

But Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last.

—Thomas Moore.

Randolph Points Out Dictatorship Danger

Interests who seek to prevent the voluntary organization of workers are laying the basis for dictatorship in the United States, Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, declares in an editorial in the "Typographical Journal." The editorial says:

"Over a period of 159 years the Constitution of the United States has been amended twenty-one times so that our government could keep pace with our industrial development as well as our improved outlook as regards morals and government. It is now strongly intimated that all progress should stop and we must turn our eyes backward and try to call back an era long since passed out of existence.

"Organized labor has made much progress in the past twenty-five years and desires that its outlook be forward instead of backward. Those who have historically combated the aims and ideals of organized labor are also those who are decrying necessary changes in our Constitution.

"Although an attempt was made to protect labor in its right to organize, the Supreme Court has made it clear that the federal government can exercise limited authority along that line.

"A glance at foreign countries where dictatorships have been established is sufficient to indicate the danger to organized labor in this country. Without exception dictators have abolished organized labor, as we know it, and substituted government-controlled syndicates with little or no freedom of choice or action by the workers themselves.

"Thus it follows that those who are now making and always have made every effort to prevent voluntary organization of industrial workers are very definitely laying the basis for dictatorship in this country. There is no question but what they will resort to all of the pressure heretofore used to prevent the growth of organized labor in this country.

"It likewise follows that unless organized labor desires to return to the coercion and suppression of the past it must take definite steps either in each state legislature or through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to punish employers for interfering with the voluntary organization of employees. Waving the flag and talking about how good the Constitution has been is

no intelligent way to attempt a solution of economic problems of today. Those who talk about the Constitution do not advocate any plan for a better distribution of the results of labor. Demand of them a definite plan."

Premier's Pre-Election Promises Prove to Be Merely "Hot Air"

Unemployed have been demanding that the new provincial government of Alberta, Canada, make good without delay its promise to pay everybody a social dividend, says an Edmonton dispatch.

The response is a government order that unemployed single men must find jobs on farms. The government will allow them \$5 a month as pocket money if the farmers can't or won't pay them any wages.

Premier Aberhart is now saying that he can't build a "social credit structure on a rotten foundation," meaning that provincial finances are in bad shape. That, however, was common knowledge when Aberhart was making his election promises.

Organized Labor of Toledo, Ohio, Takes Up Fight of Clerks' Union

Organized labor in Toledo, Ohio, is finding considerable difficulty in dealing with the A. & P. Stores, operated by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, whose "chain" extends from coast to coast.

Attempts of local employees to form a union were reported to have been met with the discharge of active members for "inefficiency"—the same old stall used by chain stores throughout the country.

Action of the management of A. & P. Stores has stirred up a storm of protest on the part of all organized labor. Stores are being picketed, organization efforts are being pressed with renewed vigor and there is an apparent determination in the hearts of all organized wage earners to support the clerks fully in their efforts to organize and gain some semblance of decent wages and working conditions.

SCORES NEW YORK TENEMENTS

New York has taken a step toward removing 1,500,000 persons from sunless slums through a building program of probably ten years' duration, financed by city and federal governments. The first step was only a recommendation of the program by Nathan Straus, special housing commissioner, but it is not doubted that the action he proposed will have the support of Mayor La Guardia. The commissioner recommended that the city end immediately its regard for the pocket-books of "the man who owns and maintains a slum tenement to house human beings for his own profit" and institute at once a long-term building project to eliminate "crime fostering and disease-breeding tenements."

William W. Hansen Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin President
Geo. J. Asmussen Secretary

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Want Continuance of Five-Day Work-Week

Organized labor of San Francisco and the entire bay region has been called upon to lend its support to the editorial workers of newspapers in San Francisco and in Oakland in their drive to maintain the five-day week which they have enjoyed for more than two years.

Threatened with this loss on two San Francisco newspapers and one Oakland paper, after two local papers and one in Oakland returned to the longer week, workers have instituted a drive they hope will bring them labor's support to keep the ground won under N.R.A.

The Alameda County Central Labor Council has already passed a resolution strongly opposing return to the longer week, and asked the local council and the California Federation of Labor to do likewise. Under the sponsorship of William V. Spooner, secretary and business representative, the resolution was passed at the November 18 meeting.

The San Francisco "Examiner" and "Chronicle" have returned to the six-day week, while the "Call-Bulletin" is partially there, with reporters and rewrite men working six days. Other members in the editorial department are still on the shorter week.

The "News" is still on the shorter week, as is the "Post-Enquirer" in Oakland. The Oakland "Tribune" returned to the longer week several months ago.

The resolution is in true accord with the policy of organized labor throughout the country, holding "true economic recovery can not be achieved with twelve million unemployed."

Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to the East Bay newspapers and the Northern California Newspaper Guild, editorial workers' union, and leaders in the fight for maintenance of the shorter week.

Real Silk Proposes Wage Raise To Head Off Unionization

To head off the growing strength of the drive for bona fide unionization in the Real Silk Mills at Indianapolis, Ind., the most recent company union set up has proposed a contract which will provide a 10 per cent wage increase and various other concessions long fought for by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. The impression is being created in the minds of Real Silk employees that these wage increases will only be granted to members of the Workers' Co-operative Union—the newly created puppet organization.

As a reply to this move the American Federation of Hosiery Workers is circulating a petition in the mill which declares that the employees no longer wish to be represented by any but the regular bona fide American Federation of Labor union. This whole situation will very shortly be called to the attention of the National Labor Relations Board.

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Optimism Shown in Survey of Business

A business and industrial boom "within the next few years" was predicted by the American Federation of Labor in its monthly survey of business this week.

Its optimistic view of the economic outlook was bolstered by a Federal Reserve Board statement that maintenance of business activity at near the year's peak has been "the outstanding fact in the economic situation during the first ten months of 1935." The board said this trend was "in contrast" to the course of the three preceding years, when advances "were quickly followed by sharp declines."

Federal Reserve Board views were given in the regular monthly bulletin, which said:

"Industrial activity and employment in the first ten months of the year have been at a level higher than in any of the four preceding years, and about half way between the lowest point of depression and the 1929 level. The volume of unemployment and the need for public relief, however, continues to be large."

The Federation in its monthly business survey noted especially that "with this fall's industrial upturn, business has regained a greater measure of confidence than at any other time since the depression began." It adds:

"This fact is of outstanding importance, for, even though we have in the United States resources, equipment and man power enough to give every family a comfortable living, under our present system these resources will not be used, men and women will not be given a chance to work and earn income, until business men are confident they can make profits."

Major shortages in durable goods, such as houses, automobiles, machinery and railroad equipment, were found by the Federation to be setting the heavy industries to work. The Reserve Board, too, emphasized that production increases were "chiefly in industries producing durable goods."

F.H.A. Head Predicts Big Boom In House Building Next Year

America is going to have a big residential construction boom next year, F.H.A. Administrator McDonald has informed President Roosevelt.

McDonald, who went to the White House to discuss the progress of his administration, predicted that "building will be doubled if not tripled next year." He added that money was getting cheaper, rates and costs were coming down and that "the panic was over."

McDonald explained that his figures showed that residential building was 203 per cent higher last October than for the same month a year ago. He explained that 70 per cent of F.H.A. mortgage money now was coming from banks, and that they were competing for the business.

Men Fired for Union Activity, Fruehauf Company Officer Says

Light was thrown on labor policies of the Fruehauf Trailer Company at hearings in Detroit by the National Labor Relations Board into charges the company had violated the Wagner act in the discharge of seven union employees.

Earl L. Vosler, vice-president of the company, who testified earlier that the seven were discharged by necessity and not because of union affiliations, was recalled as his attorney moved for dismissal of the charges.

Under the cross-examination of G. L. Patterson,

government counsel, Vosler testified that the men were discharged because of their union activities during working hours and for "inefficiency."

Vosler, obviously ill at ease, testified subsequently that William Milne, one of the complainants, was "let go" during a layoff period because he was inefficient; that Arthur Beck was laid off with several others in his department during slack times.

Under the questioning of John M. Carmody, member of the board, Vosler said that no efficiency records were kept of employees; that each foreman knew the efficiency of the men under him. He told Carmody that some form of group insurance was in effect at the trailer plant, "but I don't know much about it."

Mine Workers' Union Stabilizer, Coal Operators Declare in Court

Two veteran coal operators termed the United Mine Workers a stabilizing influence in the coal industry during the testimony in the District of Columbia Supreme Court suit over constitutionality of the Guffey coal regulation act.

George W. Reed, vice-president of the Peabody Coal Company of Illinois, said that the federal government on two occasions had exerted a steadying effect on the industry, and added:

"The only other stabilizing influence has been the organization of mine workers."

E. C. Mahan of Knoxville, Tenn., president of the Southern Coal and Coke Company, said he didn't see any way for stabilizing the industry without the United Mine Workers' control over labor.

"DANGEROUS ALIEN" TO REMAIN

Deportation proceedings against Stella Petroska, here since 1914, and the mother of eight American-born children, were dropped by the Labor Department October 29. Mrs. Petroska was first detained in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on April 25, charged with being a "communist." She was defended by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, which, besides taking all necessary legal steps, assisted in building up a mass protest campaign on her behalf. "Public opinion forced the Labor Department to drop the case," said Irving Novick, treasurer of the American committee. "We are convinced of this because others have been deported with less evidence on the same charges."

SHOES TO COST MORE

The New York "Herald Tribune" said on November 2 that it had learned from leading shoe retailers and manufacturers that the American public's shoe bill in 1936 will be raised by \$100,000,000 because of a general price increase scheduled for the next month or two.

New Board Appointed

On his way to Sacramento to take the oath of office and attend the first meeting of the State Unemployment Insurance Board, John S. Horn of Los Angeles was a visitor in San Francisco on Monday last.

Horn is business representative of the Beer Bottlers' Union in the Los Angeles district, and has always taken a prominent part in labor affairs in the southern metropolis. His appointment came as a surprise to himself and his friends.

Announcement of the personnel of the board which is to administer the new law was made by Governor Merriam last week, and besides Horn the members of the commission are C. B. Tibbets of Los Angeles, representing the large employers; John F. Chambers of Oakland, representing labor; J. L. Matthews of Covina, representative at large, and Samuel Lease, Jr., of Santa Cruz, representing the small employers.

The board was to meet in Sacramento on Tuesday last and be sworn in. It was expected that an organization meeting would be held at once and plans inaugurated to set in motion the elaborate machinery necessary to put into effect the new legislation. It is estimated that between two and three thousand employees will be required to administer the unemployment insurance law, which state officials estimate will collect in assessments from employers and employees during the next two years some four hundred million dollars. The law is effective on January 1 next.

Much will depend on the deliberations of the board as to the manner of operation, as the statute is silent on many essential details.

DISASTER ORDINANCE POSTPONED

For the sixth time the Board of Supervisors this week postponed action on the proposed disaster ordinance, on the ground that the board had had no opportunity to study an alternate plan submitted by Assistant City Engineer Fred Hackney.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The executive committee of San Francisco Typographical Union has issued a call for a special meeting of the union to be held in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp, at 1 p. m. Sunday, December 1, to consider a proposition from the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association countering the union's proposed contract and scale of prices. The importance of this meeting should warrant an order for extra chairs to accommodate the attendance.

Congratulations of the greatest warmth and the sincerest of well wishes for their future happiness are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Arthur Bonsor, who were united in marriage in historic old Mission Dolores Church at high noon yesterday. The bride, the former Catherine Aloha Young, leader of a popular set of young San Francisco women, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Justin Young of 1245 Francisco street. Mr. Bonsor is the son of William T. Bonsor, supervisor of a department of the city government and well known to many in San Francisco's trade union movement. Bonsor Sr. is a past president of the San Francisco Labor Council, he having occupied that office three consecutive terms. The bridegroom is one of the composing room staff of the Walter N. Brunt Press, with which organization he has been identified continuously for eight or nine years. Attesting the esteem in which Jack is held by his co-workers he and his bride were presented with a silver coffee service by the Brunt employees. A reception for the young couple was held in the penthouse of a downtown hotel at 7 o'clock last evening. On returning from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Bonsor will be at home to their friends, who are legion, at 3070 Twenty-third avenue.

Mrs. Agnes Mercer, a member of Typographical Union No. 21, is nursing facial and shoulder bruises which she suffered in an automobile accident last week. The car in which Mrs. Mercer and her mother and sister were riding collided with another car at Pine and Scott streets. Both cars were badly damaged by the crash.

Fire which gutted its plant last Sunday night caused a heavy loss to the Crandall Press, 951-957 Howard street. The fire, of undetermined origin, was one of the most spectacular in that district of the city in years. Fed by great quantities of

printer's ink and a vast store of paper stock, the flames shot skyward and were accompanied by volumes of dense smoke. Little if any of the valuable equipment in the plant can be salvaged. Elmer Crandall, owner of the plant and a member of the Typographical Union, is contemplating resuming business as soon as insurance adjustments are made, which is typical of the Crandall spirit.

Thomas J. Pascoe, linotype machinist-operator well known in most of the book and job offices and trade plants in San Francisco, has re-entered the service of the Mergenthaler Corporation and has been assigned to southern California territory.

Although no definite date has been announced, it is expected that San Francisco printer-golfers will "tee off" with an open forum or organization meeting within the next two weeks. Several of No. 21's golf enthusiasts are in communication with the head of the Union Printers' International Golf Association in Pittsburgh, Pa. The international executive is understood to be eager to have San Francisco enrolled in the association.

Many of the old guard of union printers are sympathizing with two of their fellow patriachs today in a bereavement that is deep. Mrs. Elsie Hoffman Brown, beloved daughter of Henry L. Hoffman and devoted niece of Philip Hoffman, the former a member of San Mateo Typographical Union and the latter among the oldest of the members of San Francisco Typographical Union, and both of whom are retired from the trade, passed away at a San Mateo County sanatorium last Saturday, where she had been a patient for several months. Mrs. Brown, who was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, leaves a 5-year-old daughter, among other relatives, to mourn her loss. Her funeral was last Monday.

Don't you think the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia would be impressed if each and every member of every printing trades union and their families would write a letter of this kind to that concern, which has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council at the request of the printing trades unions of this city?:

"November 21, 1935.

"Curtis Publishing Company, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Gentlemen: I have your form letter soliciting holiday subscriptions to your various publications, but until you show your Americanism and patriotism by complying with President Roosevelt's request and agree to collective bargaining with your employees through a duly recognized union, I shall most emphatically decline to subscribe or even read any of your magazines.

"With the hope that you will see the wisdom, advisability and advantages of recognizing organized labor, I am

"Very truly yours,

"....."

James Leslie, vice-chairman of the "Examiner" chapel, has sufficiently recovered from an attack of arthritis to vacate a hospital and return to his apartment. While Vice-Chairman Leslie is able to pay an occasional brief visit to the composing room where he is employed, he does not feel quite rugged enough to resume a prolonged quarrel with the keyboard.

A host of friends of Leon Meyer, former member of the old "Bulletin" chapel, who has been engaged in publicity work the last several years, are sorrowing with him in the loss of his mother, Helene M. Meyer, who passed away in this city last Saturday after months of illness. Mrs. Meyer

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The November meeting of No. 18 was well attended and one of the shortest sessions in the history of the organization, business coming before the meeting being conducted in business-like fashion. Convening at 1, adjournment was had at 1:35 p. m. The day of the meeting was of the Indian summer variety. It was also the day of the "battle royal" between the St. Mary's and Santa Clara football teams at Kezar Stadium.

In his report to the Montreal convention the president of the M. T. D. U. gave the delegates a bit of advice. He said that "where local Allied Printing Trades Councils fail to give you the consideration other crafts would expect and receive, stop paying your money into their treasury." Any such policy would be a suicidal one. It is the same thing as saying that if a group or union of mailers found themselves dissatisfied with wages paid them and conditions surrounding their work in a job shop or newspaper, to just simply quit the job. Anyone could do that—quit the job. But that's not the thing to do. The real thing to do is to stick to the job and put up an intelligent, persistent and logical fight to win any case you may have before the Allied Printing Trades Councils, or any other body, and also to pursue the same policy in regard to wages and conditions under which you are working. Had those mailer unions chartered by the I. T. U. previous to the creation of the M. T. D. U., as well as many others since chartered by the I. T. U., followed the "logical reasoning" of the president of the M. T. D. U. in their relations with the Allied Printing Trades Councils, most certainly mailer unions would not today occupy the prominent place they now hold among the unions of the printing trades.

Scanning the political horizon of the M. T. D. U., there do not appear to be any aspirants for president of that organization. Indications are that President Roberts, without opposition, will be nominated and elected for a second term. Probably just as well such will prove to be the case. For not alone since he became president of the M. T. D. U., but in fact ever since his becoming a member of its executive council, the M. T. D. U. has lost ground. It has been extremely difficult to observe where he has offered any constructive policies in behalf of the dues-paying membership. Policies and plans advocated by him for the purpose of attempting to rehabilitate the M. T. D. U. proved to be boomerangs to that organization.

Sympathy is extended James Barclay on the death of his mother in Denver, Colo., on November 24. He departed on learning the sad news to attend her funeral in that city.

was also the mother of Mrs. Bertha Ennis and William Meyer. She was a native of Luxemburg, and had attained the advanced age of 83 years. Her funeral services were held last Monday, with inurnment of the remains at Woodlawn Memorial Park.

Messrs. Carl and Fritz Madsen of the "Chronicle" composing room are enjoying a visit from their father, Mr. F. C. Madsen, publisher of a weekly newspaper in Idaho. Madsen Sr. was employed in the "Examiner" composing room twenty-six years ago, and has had the pleasure of many happy little reunions with printers he associated with in San Francisco in that era since arriving here to visit his sons. He came with the intention of sojourning only two days, but his "kids" insist they are going to hold him here for at least two weeks.

A man is like a tack—useful if he has a good head on him and he is pointed in the right direction. But even though he is driven, he can go only as far as his head will let him.—Anon.

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Wonderful Progress Is Reported In Organizing Auto Mechanics

The progress made in organization work in recent months by Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1305 is gratifying to its officers and members and is evidence of the effective work of its officials and membership alike.

Reporting to the Labor Council at its meeting last Friday night, George W. Castleman, delegate and business agent of that union, announced that 109 new members had been admitted to the union in the last three weeks, and that from a membership of 300 two years ago the roster now contains the names of 1600 active members.

The Auto Mechanics are confident that the industry in San Francisco can be unionized 100 per cent, and with that object in view two assistant business agents have been added to the official family. They are Ernest Ellermeyer, first assistant, and L. D. Smith, second assistant.

The agreements recently negotiated with the employers are working satisfactorily, and the union is in better condition than ever before in its history.

Recently the union has lost two members by death—Floyd Manning, who was an employee of the Fire Department for twenty-five years, and L. V. Johnstone.

Prominent Socialite Convicted Of Perjury in Election Petitions

Miss Anita Whitney, said to be independently wealthy, and once prominent in San Francisco Bay region club and social circles, was found guilty in the Superior Court on Monday last on the charge of falsifying an election statement.

The verdict of the jury carries a maximum term of two years in the penitentiary or county jail or a \$5000 fine, or both. She was to receive sentence on Tuesday, and in the meantime was admitted to bail.

The state charged, through Deputy District Attorney Skillin, that Miss Whitney had falsely sworn that she personally obtained signatures to petitions supporting Communist party candidates in the 1934 state election.

In defense, Miss Whitney's attorney, George Anderson, contended the aged Communist had inadvertently taken the wrong petitions to the registrar of voters for certification.

OBEY TRAFFIC SIGNS

It is just as important for motorists to watch for and obey traffic signs as it is for a locomotive engineer to be guided by signals that are operated for the safe movement of trains.

This plea for careful obedience to traffic signs and signals is voiced in a statement by the public safety department of the California State Automobile Association, in connection with an intensive effort being conducted by the motorists' organization to promote safe driving and offset the increased hazards of fall and winter traffic conditions.

Tire Company First in Line to Sign With Filling Station Men

The Sunset Tire Company, 1226 Ninth avenue, holds the distinction of being the first concern to sign the new agreement with Filling Station Employees' Union No. 19570. The union reports that this firm handles a fine line of tires, tubes, etc., and should receive the support of union men and women when in need of these articles.

The union has placed in the hands of employers its working and wage agreements, and have asked that they be signed before December 1.

A splendid spirit pervades this comparatively young union, and new members are being added at every meeting.

RELIEF RECIPIENTS TAKE JOBS

Only twenty persons out of 603 cases studied in six cities had wholly unjustified excuses for refusing private employment to take them off relief rolls, the F.E.R.A. reports from Washington. This was the result of an investigation conducted to refute charges that dole recipients would often not take jobs when offered. Studies were made in Buffalo, N. Y.; Washington, Memphis, Baltimore, Hammonton, N. J., and Alleghany County, Virginia.

Culinary Workers' Unions Thrive With Big Membership Campaign

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America is making fine headway, reports received at international headquarters in Cincinnati show.

More than fifty new charters have been issued in the last four months of a steady and substantial growth. The membership now exceeds 70,000. They have set a goal of 100,000 members for their convention in Rochester, N. Y., in August, 1936.

President Edward Flore is visiting local unions and meets a big reception at every stop. The East and Central states are also making remarkable progress.

Bob Hesketh (Colonel, please) is hustling as hard as ever, and says: "We have gained 45,000 new members during the past three years, and with the continued help of organized labor and the labor press our goal of 100,000 will soon be reached."

Son of Congressmen R. J. Welch Meets Death in Traffic Accident

A victim of the traffic congestion on the Bayshore Highway following the Stanford-California football game last Saturday, Richard J. Welch, Jr., son of Congressman and Mrs. Richard J. Welch, was fatally injured and died in a hospital a few minutes after his parents reached his bedside.

A young man of great promise, Mr. Welch was 25 years old and a graduate of the University of Virginia, having received his primary education at local schools. He had shown ability as an orator and debater in college, and had intended returning East for further studies in preparation for his admission to the bar.

As a member of the Olympic Club he had won several medals for swimming.

The funeral was held on Tuesday last, and was attended by a large concourse of friends and sympathizers.

LABOR TEMPLE CASH GROCERY

UNION STORE

2947 SIXTEENTH ST. - Opp. Labor Temple
"JOE" RUDIGER, Proprietor Phone HEmlock 6231

Former Police Captain Explodes Story About Weinberg's "Jitney"

Israel Weinberg's "jitney," which for eighteen years has been credited by the state as the machine which carried the bombs which killed ten persons during the Preparedness Day parade of 1916, came into prominence again this week in the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Thomas Mooney.

Duncan Matheson, a captain of police at the time the crime was committed, and now city treasurer of San Francisco, declared on the witness stand that he was stationed at Steuart and Market streets during the fatal parade, and was standing directly across the street from the building where the bombs were exploded.

Matheson said he did not see an automobile on the street, and held it would have been impossible for a car to have come down Market street into the path of the parade.

Matheson was expected to be one of the last witnesses for the defense.

Buying of Prison-Made Goods For Work Relief Jobs Banned

Comptroller General McCarl has ruled that none of the \$4,000,000,000 Work Relief funds can be used to purchase prison-made materials for work relief projects.

McCarl ruled that purchase of prison-made goods appeared to be "out of line" with the purposes of the \$4,000,000,000 Work Relief program.


He handed down his ruling at the request of a C.C.C. disbursing officer who had purchased certain materials totalling \$48.10 from the Durango Lumber Company, Durango, Colo.

GOVERNOR OLSON AS A PROPHET

Governor Floyd B. Olson, Farm-Labor, of Minnesota predicted in New York at the beginning of a five-week speaking tour that labor and farmers will back an "anti-capitalistic" third party in 1940. He announced simultaneously that he would quit the gubernatorial office he has won three times and seek the seat of the blind senator, Thomas D. Schall, next year.

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W. D. FENNIMORE A. R. FENNIMORE

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2106 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley

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JEANS \$1.13

Full cut 8-ounce denim. Bar tacked and triple stitched at all the necessary points. Guaranteed to fit properly. Sizes up to 42.

Men's Furnishings

HALE'S BASEMENT

MARKET at FIFTH

Sutter 8000

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, November 22, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, George M. Fouratt; delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council. Fur Workers' Union No. 79, calling attention to their dance at Sokol Hall, on Page street, to be held December 14, 1935.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, circular letter relative to the Labor Chest for the Relief and Liberation of Workers of Europe, giving a resume of its aims and past activities, and soliciting further contributions in aid of victims of fascism and nazism. Golden Gate Lodge, Refinery Workers No. 50, affiliated with International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, submitting a proposed wage scale and agreement. Paste Makers No. 10567, submitting copy of letter to Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. explaining their proposed new wage scale and agreement, and copy of circular letter to the manufacturers. The following unions made contributions to the Mooney Defense Fund: Dressmakers No. 101, United Mine Workers of Black Diamond, Wash., and Painters No. 1158. The Ice Wagon Drivers gave a donation to the Jackson miners. Asphalt Pavers stated they have donated to Mooney and Modesto funds.

Referred to the Secretary—From the Industrial Accident Commission, requesting that the Council appoint a delegate and one alternate delegate to serve on a committee to consider and recommend

to the commission safety orders on the following subject: Revision of safety code for mechanical power transmission apparatus. When notified of the appointment of such delegates copies of proposed safety orders will be transmitted to them, and date of the first meeting set. Public hearings will thereafter be held at San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Circular letter issued by the Central Labor Council of San Pedro and Wilmington, relative to the unfair attitude toward organized labor shown by the Vegetable Oil Products Company of Wilmington, the consequent strike and walkout of 300 members of Soap and Edible Oil Workers' Union No. 18409, and a list of boycotted products.

Referred to the Union Label Section—Letter from International Photo Engravers' Union requesting all union people to patronize the labels of the Allied Printing Trades Council and of the Photo Engravers. Also notice from Stove Mounters and Foundry Employees of Battle Creek, Mich., stating that complete settlement has been made with the A. B. Stoves, Inc., of Battle Creek, Mich., and that their products are now fair.

Report of the Executive Committee—Committee will hold a hearing on the resolution submitted by Glass Bottle Blowers, Branch No. 2, relative to beer containers manufactured of tin, and invites all organizations interested or affected to send representatives to next meeting of the committee, Monday, November 25. Recommended favorably on the proposed wage scale and agreement of Paste Makers' Union, and will so notify the American Federation of Labor. Gave advice to representatives of the Filling Station Employees, who came before committee in request therefor. Recommended that the Council donate the sum of \$50 to the Mooney Defense Fund and transmit same to the California State Federation of Labor. Gave advice to Fur Workers at request of the representatives of the union. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Longshoremen reported about a joint meeting before Labor Relations Committee, where discussion was had concerning the application of the state income tax law passed at the last session of the state Legislature, and were informed that subject matter will be investigated by the Council's Law and Legislative Committee. Bakers No. 24 reported about successful negotiations with employers in many instances, and requested co-operation in San Mateo County in an effort to unionize the Baywood Pantry Shop, and thanked for assistance by officers of the Council in adjusting the difficulty of one of their members. The culinary workers are engaged in an organizing campaign among Italian workers, and gave an account thereof; Foster's, Roosevelt and White Log Cabin places remain unfair. Musicians' No. 6 gave an account of their differences with the Dollar Steamship Company, and the declaration of unfairness against that concern by the international union. Bakery Wagon Drivers are still negotiating with the employers and have difficulty with the Langendorf Baking Company in the interpretation of various clauses; and were surprised over a recent ruling by Max Thelen,

serving as an arbitrator, and not in harmony with the union position. Filling Station Employees are negotiating their new agreement and ask the public not to accept statements in the daily press regarding their affairs; Sunset Tire and Rubber Company is fair in every respect. Molders announced their ball in the Labor Temple for the following evening and assured everybody a good time. Pharmacists ask the union public to patronize drug stores that employ union clerks; advise all purchasers of bicarbonate of soda to purchase same in drug stores, as this is a chemical and requires care in handling and should not be retailed by other than drug clerks; recent poisoning cases should be a warning to the public as to the dangers incurred in violating this rule. Auto Mechanics ask for a demand for their union shop card. Civil Service Janitors are making good progress and initiating new members. Masters, Mates and Pilots are protesting Order 125 and will make a motion on this subject under the proper order of business, as it looks as if the Shipping Board is seeking to interfere in industrial conflicts in private business. Delegate Hollis announced the creation of an apprentice department in connection with the National Youth Movement, and that a meeting will be held in the Civic Auditorium Wednesday, November 26; everybody cordially invited to attend. Wireless Operators are making application to join the American Federation of Labor.

New Business—Moved that this Council request the California State Federation of Labor to memorialize the central bodies in the principal cities of the United States to protest Order No. 125, issued by the Merchant Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board, which order detrimentally affects the interests of maritime unions. Motion carried.

Receipts, \$555.50; expenditures, \$924.50.

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternaly submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor or services, and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it. California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Fred Benioff, furrier, 133 Geary street.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

John G. Iis Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Mission Hotel, 520 Van Ness So.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.

S. H. Kress Company Stores.

Standard Oil Company.

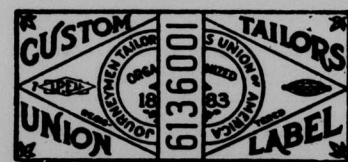
Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

Woolworth's Stores.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair



UNION MEN

Be Consistent—Demand the Custom Tailors' Union Label on Your Made to Measure Clothes.

Encourage Home Industry
ASK FOR THE LABEL

Kelleher & Browne

PIONEER UNION TAILORS

716 Market Street

Since 1900

YOU CAN HELP

Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

Effective Organization Essential

By CHARLES P. HOWARD

President International Typographical Union

There must be a purpose behind every activity to which a large number of people devote their time and energy. To be successful the purpose must have merit and offer opportunity for practical accomplishment.

It is not an extravagant statement to say that more people in the United States are interested in organization than ever before. It is equally true that a large number of people are devoting time and effort to organizing various classes of citizens for some specific purpose.

The political parties are organizing to elect their candidates; the Townsendites are organizing to secure a pension of \$200 per month for all persons over 60 years of age; the ex-service men are organizing to secure payment of the bonus; farmers are organizing to increase the price of that which they produce; a number of agencies are organizing the wage workers. And all this time the captains of industry and "big business" have been fully organized for the purpose of taking from all classes exorbitant profits, interest, dividends and bonuses in various forms. This latter has been most successful because it has always molded its organization policies to best serve the desires and purposes of business and industry.

The changed attitude of governments toward organization is responsible for the wave of organization sentiment which is now sweeping the country. Whereas in the past the government through court injunctions had seriously interfered with organization of wage workers, the adoption of the N.R.A. and Wagner labor disputes act by Congress declares it to be the policy of government to promote organization of these classes.

Organization Efforts Failed

It is only restating a truism to say that organization of wage workers is the most difficult. And there must be a reason. Wage workers have more to gain and less to lose through organization than any other class. It is pertinent to ask, then, why all the organization efforts of the national and international unions and the American Federation of Labor have not been more successful.

Some will say the opposition of employers has prevented organization. Others declare the workers lack an understanding of the benefits of organization. And many other reasons are given.

We do not consider any of these as sufficient answer to the question. The workers have nothing to sell but their labor; they suffer from unemployment, wage cuts, job insecurity and all the evils to which our unbalanced industrial system makes them subject. They know that to deal effectively with these questions they must organize. What, then, is applying the brakes to organization efforts of the trade unions?

We believe the greatest obstacle at this time is the refusal of the American Federation of Labor and national and international unions to adopt modern organization policies to meet modern conditions. Millions of wage workers are employed in industries that did not exist at the time the A. F. of L. was organized and its jurisdictional policies formulated. It is too much to expect that the present industrial system could have been anticipated and policies adopted that would effectively meet present-day requirements.

Jurisdictional Obstacle

Let us take an actual condition to make the point clear. Here is a plant that employs 6000 workers. They compose all classes and groups of various numbers are engaged upon different skilled work. It is impossible to organize these workers upon craft lines and draw jurisdictional limits. In a single day some of these workers are

engaged upon classes of work that fall within the jurisdictional claims of more than one craft union. If organized upon craft lines they would become involved in jurisdictional controversy, or compelled to join more than one craft union, to have regular employment. And no group by itself would have sufficient economic strength to secure satisfactory settlement of its grievances in dealing with the management.

Now what is the procedure if such a group desires to organize? Someone interested writes to the A. F. of L. asking if a charter for all the workers in that plant can be secured. No one can answer that question. An officer of the Federation must secure information as to the kinds of work these 6000 workers are performing. He must then secure a waiver from every national or international union which might claim jurisdiction before an answer can be given. If there is a refusal the answer must be negative. What effect does such an answer have upon workers who have little or no experience in organization? The answer is that they form an independent union, a company union, or organize under some agency not in sympathy with the A. F. of L. The best information is that more than two million workers are organized in these classes of so-called unions.

Danger of Subversive Agencies

There must be unity of action to get results. The workers in mass production industries can not be divided into groups on jurisdictional lines. They will not organize under the banner of the A. F. of L. so long as there is danger that they will be divided into craft groups at some time in the future without their consent. It is dangerous to permit these millions to organize under subversive agencies and inexperienced leadership.

Why not mold the organization policies of the A. F. of L. to suit the needs of these workers rather than continue our efforts to mold these millions of workers to a form of organization which some think they should have and which they refuse to accept?

The purpose of organization under the A. F. of L. is to extend the benefits of organization to the workers it organizes. It is a worthy purpose. At the same time the increase by millions of the number represented by the A. F. of L. will simplify the problems of securing protective legislation and improved conditions. Higher wages and shorter hours for the workers mean an increase in purchasing power and a constructive solution for the unemployment problem. Let us organize first and permit our future experience to indicate the particular type of organization that will prove most effective.

"Union Label" Christmas

By I. M. ORNBURN

Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department
American Federation of Labor

In what better way could the members of labor unions and their friends help the cause of organized labor than by buying only those Christmas presents which bear the union label? Many practical gifts are made under union conditions and they can be purchased at just as reasonable prices as the products of unfair and foreign industries. By patronizing only the firms which display the union label, shop card or button, labor unionists and their sympathizers can make this Christmas a merrier one for themselves, their children and all the nation's citizens.

The women of the labor unionist's home have a combined purchasing power of over six billions of dollars annually. If this vast sum were spent for only union-made goods and union services it would be the greatest stimulus to organizing non-union concerns that the American Federation of Labor has witnessed in years. It would also be a great encouragement to fair employers in industries that are unionized.

All that is necessary is just to ask for the union label. The merchant or other business place will carry union-labeled goods if the demand is great enough. He will pass the word on to the manufacturer that his customers are demanding the union label and the manufacturer, in turn, will be compelled to recognize the standard labor unions if he desires to continue in business.

There is no better period in which to test the value of buying union-made goods than during the shopping season before Christmas. Let's make it a merry "union label" Christmas!

WANT "SHARE-THE-WORK" PROGRAM

United Auto Workers' Union officials negotiated for a "share-the-work" program as the Chevrolet Motor Company reopened its Toledo, Ohio, plant. A force of 1100 was reported working, compared to 2400 employed before the shut-down several weeks ago. An employees' committee asked the company to employ half of the 2400 one week, the other half the next week.

\$1.00 WEEK

WILL KEEP YOU WELL DRESSED

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Mark Twain Centennial

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

Mark Twain, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth on November 30, 1835, is being widely commemorated, belongs to all America, and to all the world, but he also belongs to the labor movement.

The great humorist and philosopher, one of the noblest characters in our history, was an ardent advocate of trade unionism, and he upheld unions as the workers' best defense to the day of his death. Indeed, he was a trade unionist; as a youth he was a printer not only in Mississippi River towns but also in Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York, and he treasured his membership card in the International Typographical Union to the day of his death.

Mark Twain's hatred of fraud, injustice and cruelty is well known; not so well known is his sturdy democracy, and even less his blazing hatred of war and imperialism.

His biographers rarely mention his radical views, and virtually never his attitude toward trade unions.

William Dean Howells, one of Mark Twain's closest friends, said of him:

"His mind and soul were with those who do the hard work of the world in fear of those who give them a chance for their livelihoods and underpay them all they can. . . . He was fascinated with 'Looking Backward' and had Bellamy visit him; and from the first he had a luminous vision of organized labor as the only present help for working men.

"He would show that side with such clearness and force that you could not say anything in hopeful contradiction; he saw with that relentless insight of his that in the unions was the workingman's only present hope of standing up like a man against money and the power of it.

"In the very last talk I had with him I found that . . . this great humorist was as great a humanist as ever. I wish that all the work-folk could know this, and could know him as their friend in life as he was in literature; as he was in such a glorious gospel of equality as 'A Connecticut Yankee.'"

Upon another occasion Howells wrote of his last meeting with Mark Twain: ". . . the last time I saw him alive was made memorable to me by the kind, clear judicial sense with which he explained and justified the labor unions as the sole present help of the weak against the strong. . . . Next I saw him dead, lying in his coffin."

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR NEEDY

Christmas cheer for those who need it most is the aim of the Community Chest Christmas Bureau, which will open December 1 to clear names of those whose holidays will be made more happy by benevolent San Franciscans. Mrs. Dorothy Henry, chairman, announces that newspapers, clubs, lodges, churches and other organizations and individuals may insure that their gifts go to those in greatest need by clearing through the bureau. Offices for the bureau will be in the Community Chest headquarters, 20 Second street, telephone Garfield 8600.

Machinists Win in Controversy With Printing Press Company

The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board at Washington has reported the satisfactory settlement of all points at issue between the Duplex Printing Press Company and Lodge No. 46, International Association of Machinists, with victory for the union.

The union had filed a petition asking that the board certify it as representing the majority of the employees. Also the regional board had issued

a formal complaint against the company charging interference with the employees' rights to organize and discrimination against union employees.

The company agreed in the settlement to accept a certification of the union as the representative of the majority of its employees in the unit involved, and agreed to reinstate all employees alleged to have been discriminated against and to pay back pay for the period of time that they lost as a result of such discharge.

Vegetable Oil Products Company Unfair to Southern Labor Body

The Vegetable Oil Products Company of Wilmington, Calif., has refused to recognize the right of its employees to collective bargaining and the president of the firm is on record in the public press as being for an "open shop," for which he asks the co-operation of the public.

A letter from the Central Labor Council of San Pedro and Wilmington addressed to "all central labor councils and affiliated unions" states that after repeated efforts on the part of the officers and representatives of the Soap and Edible Oil Workers' Union to get a settlement with the company the union was forced to order a strike. On November 13 last some 300 members walked out, tying up the plant completely.

"This is a fight to the finish," declares A. M. Gruber, secretary of the Central Labor Council, "and we must let such non-union firms know that organized labor is a factor in society and must be dealt with fairly."

GASOLINE MADE FROM WASTE

A new process which makes synthetic gasoline from the wastes of natural gasoline manufacture was recently reported to a group of industrialists and bankers at Pittsburgh. The basic materials in the process are hydrocarbons, among the chief constituents of natural oil, which have been allowed to escape as waste gases into the air from oil wells, refineries and storage tanks at the rate of 300,000,000,000 cubic feet per year.

Fur Workers' Strike

The strike committee of Local 79, International Fur Workers' Union, in the following communication to the Labor Clarion, gives "the facts concerning the strike at Fred Benioff's, 133 Geary street, second floor":

"Conditions in the fur industry for years past were such that it was utterly impossible for men and women to live decently and feed their families.

"While the public paid good prices for its fur garments and remodel work, about six months ago the International Fur Workers' Union negotiated and signed agreements with the Wholesale and Retail Associations and most of the independent shops, and thus gained the thirty-five-hour week, minimum wage scale and other improved conditions. We are asking nothing more of Mr. Benioff. But the M. Harris Corporation, which Mr. Benioff represents, is determined, with the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Association, to break this strike and retain his help under the forty-eight-hour week and miserable wages.

"We are still human and enjoy life as well as Mr. Benioff, but we insist on a decent wage and better working conditions, which in the last analysis are a contributing factor to the community as a whole. We ask the general public to give this their consideration and pay no attention to misstatements in the press and radio, as the press will not print the true facts for fear of losing advertising contracts if they do so. The International Fur Workers' Union, Local 79, with the co-operation of organized labor, is determined to lead this strike to a victory."

Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Those of you who went to the affair at California Hall given by the American Hellenic Association will agree that the Greek workers know how to put on a show and that you got your money's worth. Those that did not go surely missed a good time. The association desires to thank all those who in any way contributed their services to the success of the affair. It would not be fair to single out any particular team or person. Everybody did his part and did it well.

Remember that Cooks' Union No. 44 will give an affair in the same hall Saturday night, December 7, and the committee in charge promises to outdo the association. So don't forget to be on hand. Local 44 will give the usual dinner to the membership on Thanksgiving Day in its headquarters at 111 Jones street. There will be turkey and trimmings for all who show up.

A gentleman from the East is in town to show us something new and he has opened what he calls the Coney Island at 1240 Market street, under the Waiters' Union headquarters, with a non-union crew. So we have slipped him a news vender just to show him we like the old style the best. We are against innovations in this city when they don't have the union label.

Cooks, be up to your next business meeting, Thursday, December 5, at 2:30 p. m. Nominations for officers will be closed at that meeting.

State Organizer Brother McGovern is in town and will make a survey around the northern part of the state for the next couple of months. If he should drop in on any of you culinary workers in the various small towns give him a hand and all the information possible.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has changed its charter name and is now Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen's Union No. 30. Members, bear in mind that nominations for officers will be the order of business at the first and second meetings in December.

Don't forget that Foster's, Clinton's, Pig 'n' Whistle, Blue Danube on Ellis street, Roosevelt, Fifth at Mission, and all the Kress and Woolworth stores are unfair and are not to be patronized. Look always for the union house card, label and button. Don't buy anything unless you see them.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Building activity is extremely pronounced in every part of the country, as more and more persons are taking advantage of the Federal Housing Administration's modernization credit plan and "single mortgage system." During the week ending October 26, 15,900 loans under the modernization credit plan were reported by financial institutions which extended the loans under Housing Administration insurance contracts. These totaled \$5,321,840. That brought the total loans reported since the start of the modernization program, fourteen months ago, to 515,159, valued at \$190,660,564—all private capital. Financial institutions reported 1533 mortgages selected for appraisal, totaling \$5,116,292, during the same week. The cumulative total since the start of the mortgage program last December is 53,074, amounting to \$205,306,531—also all private capital.

CLASH IN POTTERS' STRIKE

Three hundred strike pickets clashed with fifty guards armed with gas guns and clubs as officials of the Ohio Insulator Company attempted to open its plant at Barberton, Ohio, closed for nine weeks. Members of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters voted to strike for union recognition, a 20 per cent wage increase, time and a half for overtime and union seniority rules. The company closed its plant and until November 20 had made no effort to operate.